

## Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

W. A. GARE, Editor and Publisher.

1893 DECEMBER 1893

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## BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A HOOSIER BANK TOUCHED FOR \$15,000.

A Thief Got in the Vault While a Cashier Engaged the Cashier-Mexican Revolutionists Win Another Victory—Accident on the Fort Wayne Road.

## THE BOLDEST ROBBERY.

In the history of the Hoosier State, the boldest robbery in the annals of crime in Indiana was committed at South Bend, the victim being the South Bend National Bank. This leading banking concern of the State, the amount taken was \$15,000. No clue to the identity of the robbers has yet come to light, and they seem to have made good their escape. The South Bend National Bank is located on North Michigan street, the First National Bank being just north of it, an iron fence joining them. Shortly after noon the other day, while Cashier Campbell was absent at dinner, Assistant Cashier Kelley, who resides in the rear of the building, was called to his front door by a man who said he wanted to see him on some business. Just about this time of the day, the man who had been called to the door appeared at the bank building on the north and effected an entrance to the directors' room, ran up the window sash with a steel chisel. He then forced a heavy door and was immediately in front of the vault. The outer vault door was open, but a two-inch middle door had been closed by Cashier Campbell. The man yielded readily, the combination having for some reason failed to work, and before the robber stood the counter tray containing the money, and took the money. The money was not missed until some time after dinner, and then information of the theft was given to the police. The money was not missed until some time after dinner, and then information of the theft was given to the police. The money was not missed until some time after dinner, and then information of the theft was given to the police.

**Mexican Revolutionists.** A report was brought in recently that a band of Mexican troops, consisting of two officers and thirty soldiers, marching overland from the City of Chihuahua to the city of El Paso, had been captured by the United States army. The report was that the troops were captured by the United States army, and were being held in a prison. The report was that the troops were captured by the United States army, and were being held in a prison. The report was that the troops were captured by the United States army, and were being held in a prison.

**The Tennan's House Blown Up.** The Tennan's house, which had been leased by a Bluffman for a saloon, was blown up by dynamite. The noise of the explosion was deafening and the building was left a total wreck. The people of the street in splinters. The people of the street in splinters. The people of the street in splinters.

**Gov. Rich of Michigan.** says that it was not improbable that a special session of the Legislature would be called to consider the matter of relief for the Upper Peninsula miners. It is estimated that \$10,000 will be needed to tide them over until May 1. He is preparing to go to the State House to investigate, and will make a special session on his return.

**An Accident on the Erie Road.** At Helena, Ohio, the Erie road, which had been leased by a Bluffman for a saloon, was blown up by dynamite. The noise of the explosion was deafening and the building was left a total wreck. The people of the street in splinters. The people of the street in splinters. The people of the street in splinters.

**Many Lives Lost by Storm in Japan.** According to Oriental newspapers a heavy gale in Shikane Prefecture, Japan, did great damage to life and property. On one steam vessel twenty-nine persons were lost.

**A Steamer Abandoned.** The big steamer, F. V. Wheeler, ashore three miles east of Michigan City, Ind., has been abandoned as a total wreck and the wrecking expedition was sent back to the city. The ship was blown up by a storm, and the wrecking expedition was sent back to the city.

**He Had a Roll.** At Indianapolis, Joseph Heitch, a Hebrew, died recently, and \$24,000 in gold was found concealed in his house.

**See Her Father for Damages.** An unusual case has been placed on trial at Warren, Ohio. The case is between William Noble, a farmer, and his daughter, who is a plaintiff. The case is between William Noble, a farmer, and his daughter, who is a plaintiff.

**Big Express Contract.** John J. Valentine, president of the Wells-Fargo Express company, has secured a contract with the Southern Pacific for using their lines in California for a term of twenty-one years, paying therefor \$1,750,000 and 40 per cent of the gross earnings of the express company.

**Death on a Train.** As thirteen people were walking over a street-railway track from a party in the east end of East Liverpool, Ohio, at 1 o'clock in the morning, they were run down by an electric street car, and one woman was instantly killed and several wounded.

**Perished in the Swamp.** At Langdon, Pa., three swampy places were reported. One of the places was a swampy place, and the other two were swampy places. One of the places was a swampy place, and the other two were swampy places.

## MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL ADDRESS.

REVIEW OF AFFAIRS.

HAWAII TO RECEIVE ATTENTION LATER.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers. Finance of the Government—Work of the Several Departments—Advises Delay in Dealing with the Currency Subject—Passage of the Wilson Tariff Measure Recommended—Course of the Pension Bureau Approved, Etc.

President Cleveland's message to the Fifty-third Congress in regular session was delivered to that body without delay on its assembling at Washington. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to them such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is faithfully entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful review of the past year, and of the state of the Union, and of the measures which he has recommended to the Congress. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

While our foreign relations have not at all times been free from difficulties, they have been generally of a peaceful character, and have been marked by a consistent firmness, characteristic of a true American foreign policy. My predecessor having been called to the office of the President, I have been able to devote to the study of our foreign relations, and to the study of the measures which he has recommended to the Congress. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Relations with Brazil.** The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil, and the consequent difficulties which have arisen, have been a source of much anxiety to the United States. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Registration of Chinese.** The latest law, known as the Chinese Exclusion Act, requiring the registration of Chinese laborers, has been a source of much anxiety to the United States. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Costa Rica's Late Friendship.** Costa Rica has lately testified its friendship by surrendering to the United States, in the case of the schooner "Albatross," a vessel which had been captured by the Costa Rican government. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Interest in Liberia.** A notable part of the country of Liberia, between the Cape and the Bay of Monrovia, has been a source of much anxiety to the United States. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

France in virtue of an agreement entered into by the native tribes over the territory of the United States, has been a source of much anxiety to the United States. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Nicaragua and the Canal.** Nicaragua has recently passed through a revolution, the party at first successful having been defeated. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Triple Protectorate of Samoa.** Led by a desire to compose differences between the United States and Germany, and to secure a peaceful settlement of the Samoan question, the United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Sea Coast Defenses.** It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain complete results in the comprehensive program of sea coast defenses. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Postoffice Department.** The report of the Postmaster General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Foreign Affairs.** The report of the Secretary of State contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Department of State during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Internal Affairs.** The report of the Secretary of the Interior contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Finance.** The report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Department of the Treasury during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

The last day of March, 1893, and the last day of November, 1893, the government has been a source of much anxiety to the United States. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Indifference to the Claims of Honest Veterans.** The sum expended on account of pensions for the Civil War veterans, during the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$10,000,000. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Economy in Expenditures.** The report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Department of the Treasury during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Public Lands.** The report of the Secretary of the Interior contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Indian Affairs.** The report of the Secretary of the Interior contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Education.** The report of the Secretary of the Interior contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

**Justice.** The report of the Secretary of the Interior contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the year ending June 30, 1893. The United States has been called upon to take a course of action, and to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1883. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver coinage, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the president insisting that the United States should not be distracted by foreign complications. The message reads as follows:

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## THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC

**Stomach and Liver Cure**  
The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.  
It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.  
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nerve Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nerve Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nerve tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nerve Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption of females of any age. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this Great Nerve Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

**It is a Great Remedy for the Cure of**  
Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Nervous Chills, Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot Flashes, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Despondency, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age, Neuralgia, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Failing Health, Summer Complaint of Infants.

**NERVOUS DISEASES.**  
As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nerve Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nervous system is supplied with the proper food. The first to suffer for want of proper nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutrient necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nerve Tonic has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

**A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS' DANCE OR CHOREA.**  
CRAWFORDVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.  
My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nerve Tonic, and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.

**INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.**  
The Great South American Nerve Tonic  
Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all the ailments of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the one and only great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unalloyed disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nerve Tonic.

## Resident Dentist Dr. J. W. GRAIN.

OFFICE removed to the building north of the Post Office, North College Ave. east side, ground floor.

**C. C. TURNER, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER.**  
Furniture Dealer.  
I have the largest and best select stock ever brought to Bloomington, and will sell you goods cheaper than any one else. I have a fine display of Chamber Suites, PARLOR SUITES, LOUNGES, FANCY CHAIRS, BABY WAGONS, CARPET SWEEPERS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMES, ORGANS kept in stock, and sold on monthly payments. I have the Household Sewing Machine, the best Machine made, and the cheapest. I also keep Clothing for Funerals which only costs about one-half as much as other clothing. Come and see north side of square, in Walcott's Block.

**THE FINEST ON EARTH.**  
The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R.R. Co. has the only line of Pullman Perfectly Ventilated Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars, service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the only line running through Cincinnati, Chicago, Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn.

**W. M. B. BURFORD,**  
Lithographer, Stationer, Manufacturer of Blank Books, Engraver and Binder.  
No. 21, WEST WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**Buy One of Those Choice Lots In Wholesale and Retail Agents Prospect Hill**

**MOORE COUNTY, N.C.**  
The chief pleasure in eating does not consist in costly seasoning, or in choice of flavor, but in yourself. Do you seek for sauce by labor?—Horus.